

The FLORIDA ARCHITECT

OFFICIAL JOURNAL of the FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS, INC.

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August, 1963

Current Highlights...

- **BUSINESS ACTIVITY WILL EXPAND AT A SLOWER RATE** between now and the end of 1963. That's the view of many economists in government and industry. Business will still be good . . . moving on to new records in sales and output. But you won't see the boom that a number of optimists have been forecasting.

This doesn't mean that economists have lowered their sights for the second half. They were expecting more modest gains all along, in contrast to many businessmen whose confidence had outstripped the economy's performance during the spring.

- **THE REASON FOR THE FORECASTS OF SLOWER ACTIVITY** during the rest of the year? The fact that some of the forces that began the present upturn, and have kept it going, are losing some of their steam—consumer spending . . . investment in inventories . . . and government spending. Of course, some vital expansionary forces will still be operating . . . especially housing and outlays for new plant. And they appear sufficient to maintain some upward momentum.

Here's the curve of business activity now being projected.

... **The first quarter** saw total output up \$8 billion a year.

... **The second period** brought gains of about \$9 to \$10 billion.

... **The summer quarter** will see climb of \$5 billion or so.

... **October-December** may perhaps approach the first-half rate.

For the year as a whole, total output will be up little more than the President's economic advisers predicted in January.

- **THE OUTLOOK FOR 1964** depends on what's done on tax cuts. Prospects of a new law with substantial reductions have been clouded somewhat by the Administration's push for a civil-rights bill. But Congressional leaders still think there will be legislation, though it may not be voted until late this year or even 1964. And the reductions will approach \$8 to \$10 billion.

What happens if Congress does **not** vote tax cuts? A majority of economists seems to feel that business activity will top out before the next year is very old. They don't like to talk about a recession, but that's what they would expect.

- **NOTE THE SHIFT IN CONSUMER SPENDING HABITS** — to a greater interest in services, though outlays for goods are rising, too. In part, this change in emphasis reflects the fact that American families are fairly well equipped now with cars and furniture, etc. But the emergence of a new set of status symbols must also be counted a factor. Many consider it more important to send their children to college . . . or travel to Europe . . . than to wear a mink coat, buy a bigger house, or move up to being a two or three-car family.

The statistics on spending trends are really quite striking:

... **Foreign travel** cost Americans \$2.5 billion last year—150% more than in 1952. And the figure will go up to 10-15% in '63.

... **College costs**—tuition, fees, room, board, etc. — took \$2.8 billion in the 1961-62 school year, up 180% over the decade. By contrast, outlay for goods has risen only 45% since 1952.

The shift to services has great significance for businessmen. Spending for travel and education uses fewer machines, less materials. So it stimulates less . . . and creates fewer jobs.

- **THE RULES ON WAGE-HOUR EXEMPTIONS FOR WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS** will be changed by the Department of Labor late this summer. Right now, the overtime and other provisions of the Fair Labor Standard Act do not apply to professional and administrative workers earning over \$95 a week and executives making \$80. Limits for professionals soon go to \$115—for executives and administrators, to \$100. And the first salary tests will also be set up in retailing and the services—\$95 for professionals, \$80 for administrators.

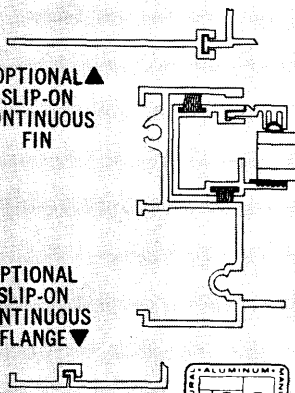
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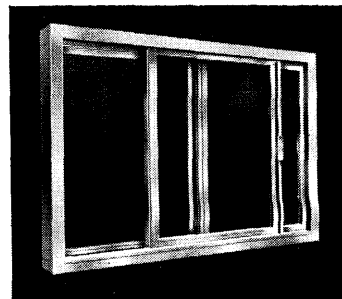
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The Florida Architect

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS

In This Issue ---

Current Highlights	2nd and 3rd Covers
Organization For New Architecture	7
<i>By William Allen, A.R.I.B.A.</i>	
A Senator Believes — "You Can Be Florida's Image Makers"	8
<i>By Hon. Senator Ed Price, Jr.</i>	
Boca Raton High School	11
<i>Architects — John Shoup, A.I.A. and Paul McKinley, A.I.A.</i>	
Entering A New Period	15
<i>By Alan R. Logan</i>	
For the Physically Handicapped	17
Grass Roots	18
<i>By Robert H. Levison, A.I.A.—Director, Florida Region</i>	
Advertisers' Index	23

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THE COVER . . .

Shows the column-beam-slab construction of the Administration building, the Boca Raton High School for which John Shoup and Paul McKinley are the architects. The Palm Beach County Board of Public Instruction is the Owner; Walter C. Harry, Structural Engineer; John M. Gerum, Mechanical Engineer; Charles E. Bailey, Electrical Engineer and Stephens Construction Company, Incorporated, was General Contractor.

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THIS ISSUE . . .

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VOLUME 13
NUMBER 8 1963

THE FLORIDA ARCHITECT



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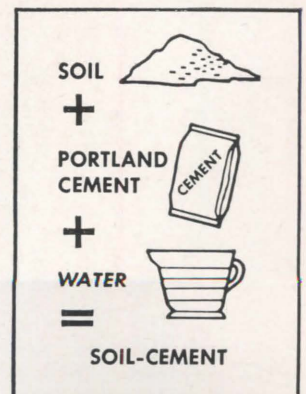
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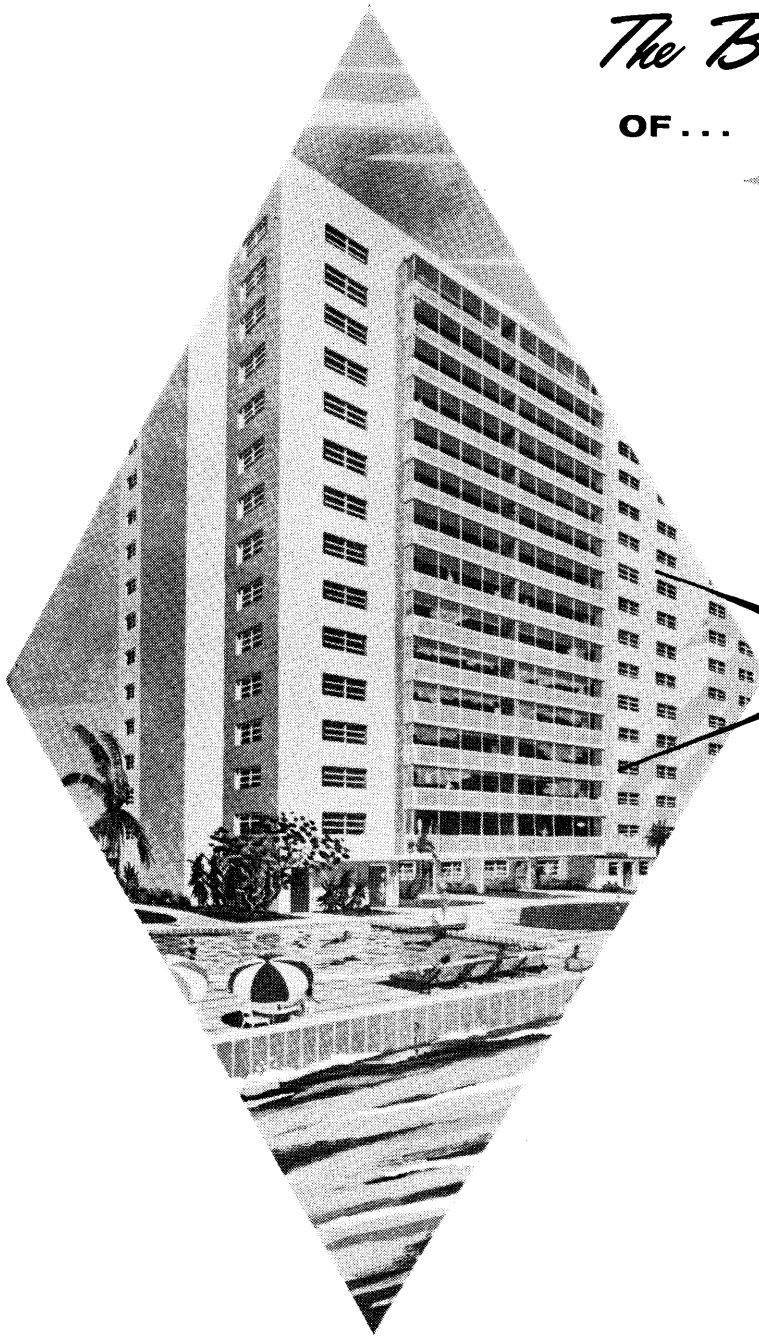
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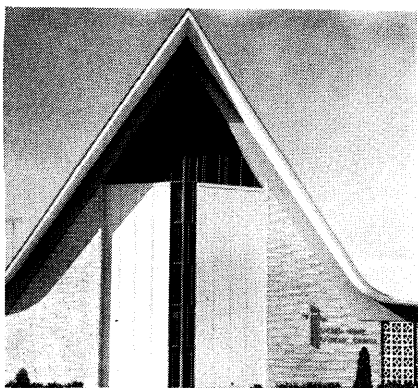
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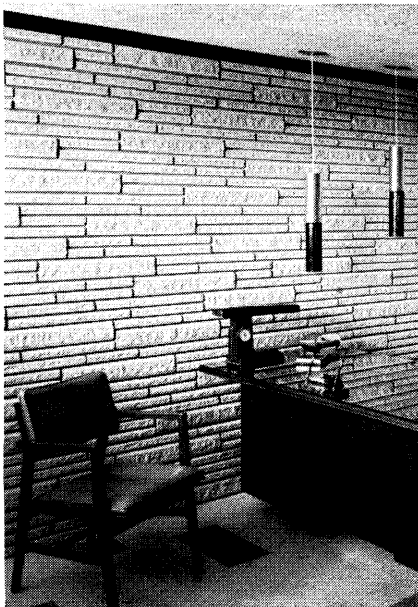
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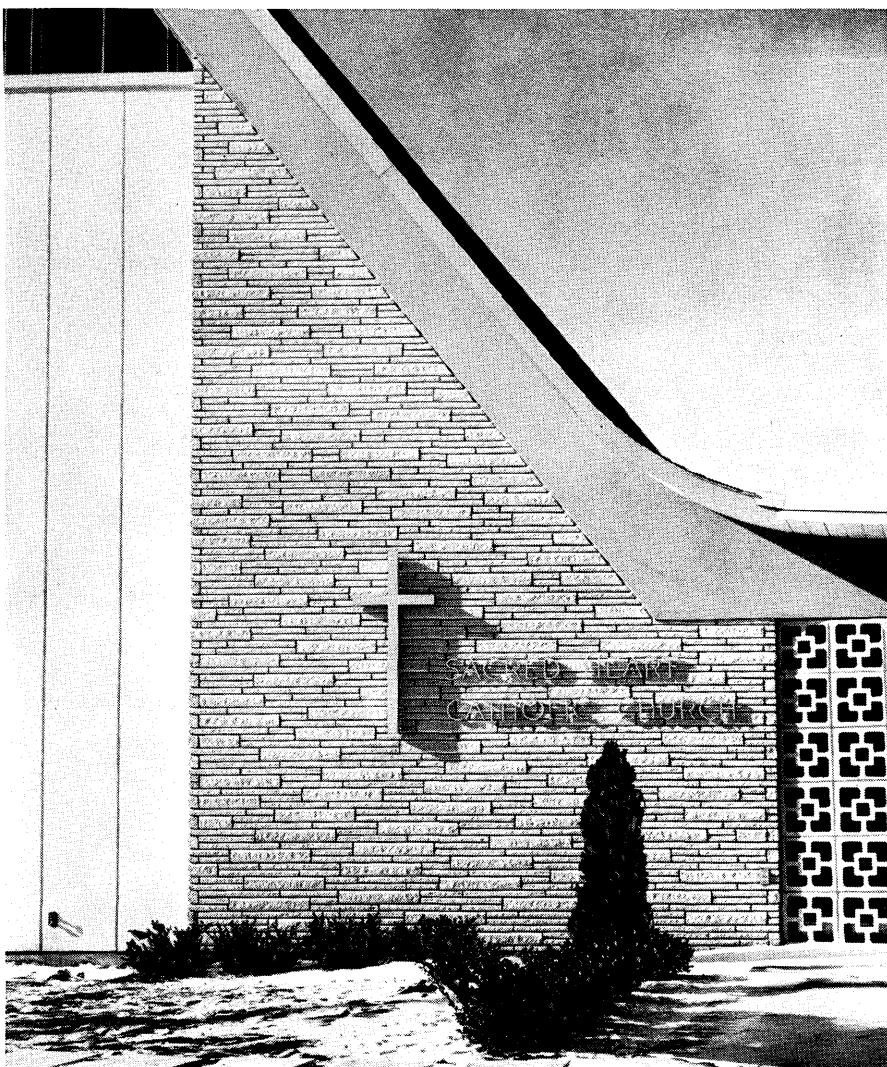
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Organization For New Architecture

The Department of Architecture, University of Florida recently conducted Seminars concerning Environment, Technology, and Architecture. Mr. Allen, ARIBA, Principal at the Architectural Association, London, England, participated in one of these. The major part of his address is published here . . .

By WILLIAM ALLEN, A.R.I.B.A.

Programs and Plans seems to me to be one of those descriptions which anybody can interpret as he wants. However, the key to my answer for the question is 'How do we integrate technology and architecture?'

In the first symposium of this series, there were some general criteria laid down by Joseph Watterson but the problem of implementing was left for this second discussion. Dean Youtz also spoke at that last symposium, touching upon the problem not only of technology in architecture, but of science in architecture, which is a rather different thing, and saying that it was in fact our problem to integrate science and architecture. He spoke as if the two were somehow in conflict. You will know, of course that this so-called conflict between science and the arts is spoken of in some circles as the two cultures. I think this is rather exaggerated and gives to science a position to which it is not entitled. I find the two cultures more difficult to separate than to integrate.

That is one trifle of background. Another that I want to offer concerns the idea which I'm sure runs through many people's minds, especially those of architects and architectural students, that we seem to have an exceptional amount about which we are supposed to become pretty knowledgeable, and some get a little frightened at times about it. This is a reflection of some inadequate thinking on our part about our role in this field of knowledge and of how we are going to be able to command these technologies. That we have to command them is not in question. It is simply a fact that some people have to design buildings and we cannot carve up the overall design function into separate pieces. The concept of a building

must be a unity, and must be a unity of these different technical and functional requirements. We have no option but to attempt to master them in an effective manner.

Perhaps one of the operations which we have to carry out in the field of architectural education is to simplify our pattern a little, to deepen a good deal of our thinking about it, and to put it into somewhat more fundamental form, because we have left too much of it as factual data and packets of information. A process which is akin to "Remember a Thousand Facts About Building." This is not the best way to hold knowledge and it is certainly no way to hold it if one has got to educate people for an unknown world lying 20, 30, 40 years ahead. What we have to do is to lay down a basis of theory such that the unknown problems can be solved in terms of first principles, starting each time from fundamental knowledge about science and technology and function and various other things of this kind.

My first sub-division of architectural theory concerns meeting the needs of the human being as an individual. Some refer to this subject as the *study of climatic environment*, but environment is a word that means so many things to so many people that I will avoid it for the moment. By satisfying the individual I mean to seek an understanding of his sensory perception mechanism and the way in which his mind interprets what he receives in the way of external stimuli and signals. The human sensory system has changed rather slowly over the thousands of years and we can count upon it as being one of the constants of architecture in the sense that we have to satisfy the same kinds

of sensory systems today that we have always had to satisfy and are likely to have to satisfy. And so this study of the sensory system really leads one outwardly to the environment by which the sensory system is stimulated and satisfied.

And then you come upon the familiar words of heat, light, sound, sometimes smell, certainly touch, and other things which are of concern to architects, but these are I emphasize, really sensory problems, and the sensory reception mechanisms have their own criteria. To some extent we can already classify them. Some concern comfort, others moods. Others involve feelings, such as delight, and yet another involves the intellect, for through our eyes, and to some extent, our ears, we experience architecture and make it meaningful. What is character? Why do we feel it? Why do we feel that something — a church — should be designed differently from a school? Or a school differently from a law court? These problems of character which are interpreted in our minds, are vital aspects of architecture, but I remind you, they are received and interpreted by the sensory system.

Now there's another body of knowledge which we have not yet very adequately brought into our ken and that is the *study of the individual as a member of a group*. At one end you might call it group dynamics; at the other end you might call it urban sociology. A group may be two people or it may be two million. I don't think that our friends the sociologists and ourselves have more than touched the edges of this subject as a concern of architects, and it seems to me that perhaps this will be welcomed by sociologist when we get down to doing it properly, because much of sociology depends upon architects for its conversion from analytical information to the synthesis of useful application. I don't think you can work as a sociologist in fields which concern human beings and their environment and fulfill yourself merely by analyzing the state of affairs as one finds it. One looks to the application of knowledge for the improvement of human environment, and in turn to the study of these applications for subsequent further improvements. So in my breakdown of architectural study we have the human being as an individual and as a member of a group, and these

(Continued on Page 10)



HON. SENATOR ED. PRICE, JR.

"You Can Be Florida's Image Makers" . . .

By HON. SENATOR ED. PRICE, JR.

Manatee County

Senator Price was the principal guest speaker for a dinner meeting on June 29th at the Landmark Hotel, Sarasota; hosted by the Sarasota Association of Architects, following the meeting of the F.A.A. Board. What he had to say — reproduced here in full — should prove of practical interest — and offer a challenge to every architect . . .

"It is my firm belief that the architects of this State *can and should be* Florida's "image makers."

Florida has been the fastest growing state in population and industry for a number of years and it is anticipated that by 1972 the present five million population will have increased to over eight million.

During the years of tremendous growth, Florida has *never* suffered from a depression — has *never* suffered from a major slump, regardless of the condition of the Country.

Our rate of growth, our height of prosperity, our scope of promotional building has decreased from time to time; but during this entire period we have consistently continued to grow at a higher percentage rate than the balance of the Country.

During the past Session of the Florida Legislature appropriations have been made in the amount of 960 million dollars for operating and capital outlay, exclusive of capital outlay for State Universities and Junior Colleges, and this was done with a balanced budget. This large appropriations figure indicates, better than anything else, that Florida is the fastest growing state in the Nation. As the expected growth pattern for 1972 indicates we have barely begun to grow.

In order that we might keep pace with the space era facing us and in order that we might keep pace with the tremendous growth in our population and in order that we might do a superior job in education in the

state of Florida, we in the Florida Legislature, along with the Governor of this State, have proposed a bond program for the coming biennium which would provide 75 million dollars to build the much needed buildings at State Universities and Junior Colleges, vitally important, if we are to have a superior educational program in this State.

Florida Architects should be at the forefront of those who will give of their time to go out and beat the drums for this bond issue throughout the State of Florida — how can you find anywhere a better opportunity to take a personal part in creating Florida's future image than through such a program — certainly, every one of these buildings in every county in the State of Florida and in every area of the State will be a product of the *creative vision of some architect or a group of architects.*

The Legislature has appropriated the monies to spend some 40 million dollars in capital outlay for the public schools of our State and here again we are simply meeting the needs of an expanded population and the need to provide a superior public school education for the youngsters of our State. Who is in a better position to create a good physical image in the minds of our youngsters, as well as in the minds of our visitors, than those architects who will design and create the building which will be the incubator and the showcase of knowledge.

Florida presently has some 29 Junior Colleges and the legislature au-

thorized the creation of 3 more. These institutions of learning are needed and needed badly. In the expenditure of some 30 millions of dollars out of the bond program to add buildings to our Junior Colleges throughout the State there is created another field for the practice of the art and profession of architecture, *and whether or not the public image of this new area of education in our State will be exciting, attractive and different and yet functional will rest to a large degree in the hands of the members of your profession.*

In East Central Florida we will build an extension of the University of Florida Engineering College which is simply the first outlay in what will become the complex of the new four year institution in East Central Florida. This will be the first new institution right smack in the middle of space-land and, here again, I am sure that the architects of Florida will have much to do with providing a public image that will match the international image which has been created in Cape Canaveral.

There is still another area of building which is tremendously important to the State of Florida and all its people and that is the capital outlay buildings which will be needed in the field of mental health for our Sunland Training Centers for retarded children. Here we are going to spend some 20 million dollars and this will include not only providing additional buildings at existing institutions but will create a new and much-needed

Sunland Training Center in Dade County and, here again, wherever these buildings are built the creative design of architecture will have much to do with whether or not these institutions can be successful in a functional and medical way.

Throughout the State there will be built buildings for the operation of our public safety units, for our welfare units, for our industrial commission, for our conservation department, for our Board of Health and for every other agency that must have more and more space in order to take care of the increasing load brought upon us by the influx of population which we have spent our dollars to attract. —I am sure no one desires to see these buildings become a pattern of mediocrity in a state which will not settle for mediocrity.

The ten years immediately ahead of us are exciting years—they will be pioneer years in many ways—for instance, we have just received word that during this next fiscal year, NASA, our space agency in this Country will spend over 350 million dollars in the Cape Canaveral complex just during this next fiscal year.

You and I can be a vital, and integral part of this whole program. We should not only have vision and desire but have the willingness to do something about our vision and desire. For instance, this entire complex at Cape Canaveral is utterly dependent upon the supply of materials and equipment and machinery to develop this project. At this time Florida is not furnishing a very large part of the supplies and materials required. Therefore the field of expansion in this area offers to the architectural profession another opportunity to create the best possible image for industry.

In addition to the need to furnish the contractors and builders with Florida materials and supplies we have a real responsibility to furnish trained and talented technical employees who have been graduated from Florida Universities and Technical Schools.

Well, how then can you be an image maker for Florida as an individual architect and as a member of this Association?

First, by dedicating yourself to the proposition that you will not be willing to settle for the mediocre in the application of your professional ability but that you will al-

ways seek the superior in order that we might give Florida an image that's exciting, that's interesting, that's different, that's better than that which we find throughout the rest of these United States.

By giving generously of your time and your talents to your own Association, your own profession, in order that you can upgrade it wherever possible so that Florida will be known as a mecca for the superior in your field.

By demanding of your own organizational group that you shall be strong and powerful enough in the right sense that you can influence the members of your State Legislature and of your Federal Congress in the enacting of proper legislation in your behalf and by willingness to adhere to rigid standards. To live by a professional code of ethics that will create faith and trust in you and your profession with your government officials and the general public alike.

By accepting a full time public service responsibility at the local, county or state level so that you and your profession can have a direct influence in the planning and execution of our government at every level.

By providing civic and service leadership so that your profession will be pointed to as an ever-available pool of manpower for leadership.



ROLAND W. SELLEW, A.I.A.



WILLIAM H. KERFOOT, A.I.A.

THE SARASOTA ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS were hosts for cocktails and dinner to the F.A.A. Board; members of Florida's Legislature; Sarasota County and City Commissioners; President of Sarasota's Commercial Banks and Savings and Loan Associations, the Chamber of Commerce, Gulf Coast Builders Exchange and the Bar Association and their wives. Shown above (left) is Roland W. Sellew, Program Chairman and (right) William H. Kerfoot, President of the Sarasota Association of Architects—both are members of Florida Central Chapter, AIA.

By doing everything in your power to encourage good government—to encourage good men and women to run for public office—to offer yourself for public office if you feel you are talented and are so inclined. To attempt to create an area of unity and harmony and cooperation within the framework of government on the local, the state and the national level, and to do so without selfish or personal or partisan desire.

By dedicating yourself heart and soul to the belief that you are part of the finest profession in the land and by never missing an opportunity to be a key public relations missionary for your profession, wherever you might be.

Florida, this State of yours and mine is truly the land of our heart's desire and I believe we are going to grow faster and in a more prosperous way in the next ten years than ever in the history of this great State.

I know of no group in this State that has such a golden opportunity to influence the physical image of Florida as do the architects.

I urge you to give of your best in order that Florida's image will top all others in the Nation and I urge you to move out of your own tight-knit circle—to open your minds, your hearts, your hands to Florida's problems. As you do your part to solve them, your profession and you along with it will grow and prosper apace."

New Architecture...

(Continued from Page 7)

are two fields in which I would expect us eventually to begin to establish a more fundamental picture of architectural requirements than we have today.

A third field is called in some branches of technology, "transport systems," but I don't mean by transport systems railways and trucking organizations. I mean something rather different which you can call, if you wish, flow and movement systems; for when you get down to it, what you find is that there is a theoretical body of knowledge which is common to the problems of wheeled traffic flow, of pedestrian traffic, of electrical power 'traffic' (a synonym for circuits), and liquids, gasses, and drainage, and production. All these things are circuits and we have been treating them as a large number of rather fragmented courses concerned with individual subjects like heating and ventilating, electric systems, and drainage, and we have seldom related them to traffic systems and practically never to pedestrian systems. This last item is odd when you think of it, for the movement of pedestrians in buildings is one of our main concerns. We simply have never presumed it to be amenable to theory. So this subject really concerns planning in two forms: *the communications systems of buildings insofar as they are for traffic of various kinds, and the communications systems of buildings insofar as they are equipment.* Heat, people, vehicles, power, goods; they're all related.

The next category is old-established but is usually treated as two; **Structures and Construction.** I'm tending to link these now because the future of industrialized building seems to make it unlikely that we can maintain the separation much longer and there is no advantage in so doing. Prefabrication systems are at once both construction and structural system. Probably we should integrate them to start with and separate them afterwards so that we see them as one body of knowledge dealing with the flow of forces, the thermo-dynamic balance of structures, assembly techniques, and other things of this kind. That field would include the study of materials and of cost control.

Now I'm not going to go over the whole architectural curriculum; I'm

only touching upon the technology in it. But I will touch upon the studio work because we ought to be quite clear that here we in architecture have hit upon a rather unique form of education, hard to parallel in any other branch of learning. The medicals come nearest to it with their considerable period of clinical training added to their acquisition of formal knowledge, if I may distinguish thus between the equivalent of studio work and the equivalent of lecture courses. The studio work as we do it runs alongside the growth of our knowledge as a rule, and in this again it's a little unusual, for the medicals usually put the processes end to end. The engineers don't really tackle things in this way at all; they have a few individual projects but they do not add up to the equivalent of our studio design training.

And the purpose of this studio training is to acquire skill in using the knowledge which we gain in our lecture curricula, and the back-and-forth flow of ideas between our growth of knowledge and our growth of skill is a very important part of our system of education. If one comes down to what its purpose is, one can say it is the cultivation of an organizing skill, but going a little deeper one can say we are learning how to state a problem fully, and having stated it, to solve it in the terms of the statement. The studio curriculum is, in fact, a problem-stating and problem-solving process and as C. A. Mace, the great psychologist says in one of his books, "*The true basis of originality is in problem-solving.*" Too often we strive for originality before we have stated the problem.

Problem-stating brings into the picture the problem of function. We all know that the functions for which, say, a church has to be designed are different from those for which a hotel has to be designed. It is no longer the case, as perhaps it used to be, that in architectural studies one could cover all the building types one is expected to be able to deal with in practice. But in fact, what is required is a technique—a method of attack—which recognizes the importance of establishing the client's requirements; partly with his help and partly by the contributions which an architect makes from his own knowledge and from his own experience. So I include the functional studies of buildings as

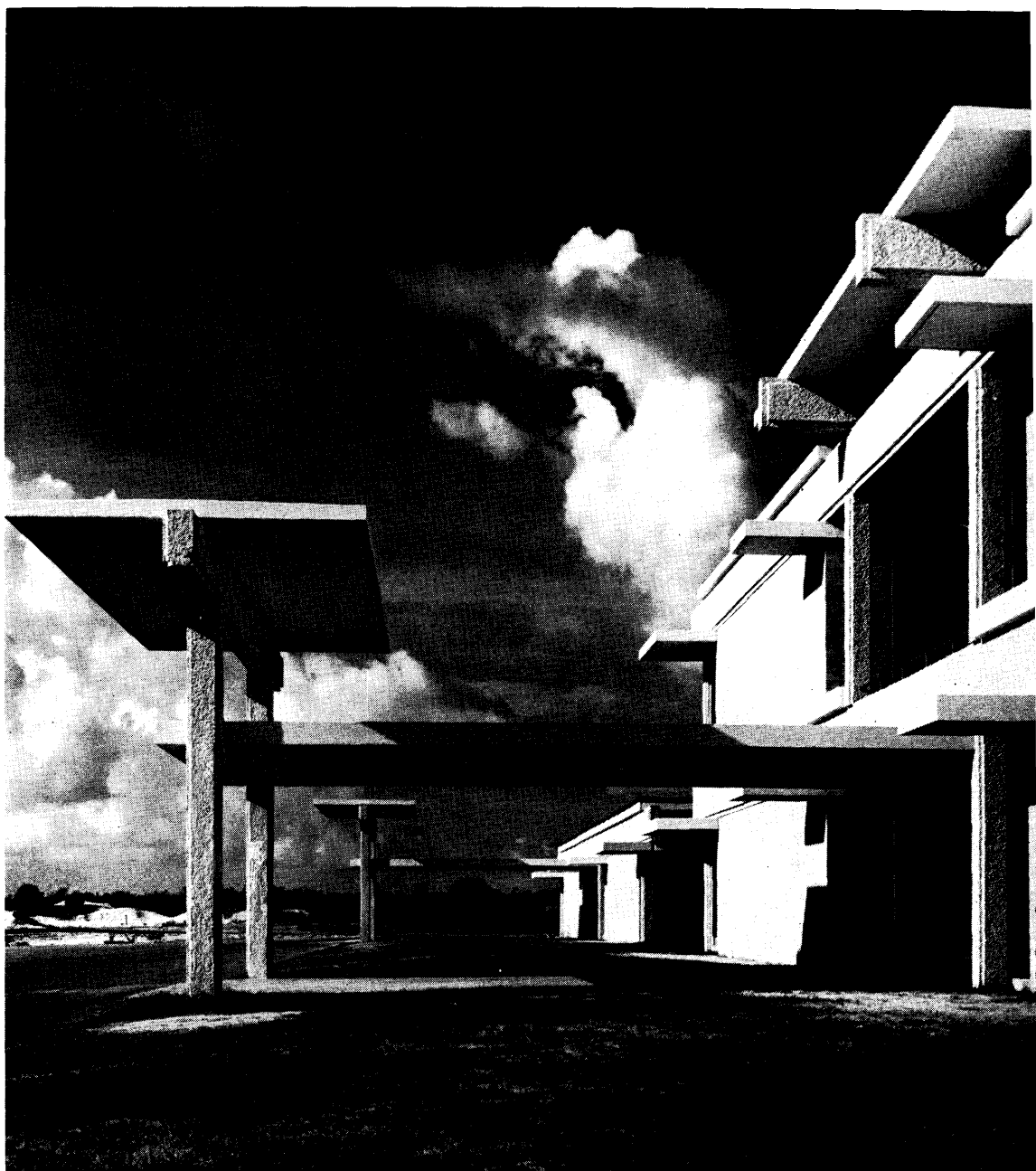
being part of the problem-stating approach.

Now because I take this view about design being a problem-stating, problem-solving process—the acquisition of skill in the use of knowledge (this is the essence of a profession, to apply specialized knowledge skillfully)—I take as one of the valid definitions of architecture that it is **an organizational skill infused by a sense of purpose.** I call it an organizational skill obviously because what our minds are doing is to relate spaces, circulation systems, and structural systems into a unified concept. And I include the idea of infusing it with purpose because any intelligent person could acquire an organizational skill without infusing it with any particular sense of purpose and this is what distinguishes common building from that which we call architecture. Purpose includes character and social purpose and other similar matters which give architecture its meaning and feeling of conviction.

Now as I see it, our position as architects—our position in society—calls for us to perform this organizational feat. This is our primary function, and the discharge of our duties to society—and we have these—depends upon our acquiring a *strategic* command of the relevant knowledge. Here we come to a critical point, for I want to distinguish clearly between the tactical and the strategic. It is an important distinction to make because while many specialized branches of learning—and this is especially true of engineering studies—involve mastery of tactical levels, by which I mean the mastery of detail, a strategic command implies a mastery of principle. I do not wish to suggest that an architect needs no command of detail, but he has his own field of detail for which he is responsible, and insofar as he is centrally responsible for a design which involves engineering technologies, he can only expect to acquire strategic mastery. But this he must acquire, and knowledge must be in the appropriate form for this purpose.

I would expect an architect to understand what kind of structural systems are appropriate in given circumstances; to know what their implications would be, to know how to make buildings buildable; to know what their implications would be for

(Continued on Page 16)



Dick Kitchen

Boca Raton High School

JOHN SHOUP and PAUL McKINLEY, Architects

The total building concept for the *Boca Raton High School* includes twenty seven classrooms, four additional science rooms, completion of the library and special education rooms, gymnasium, additional shop areas and a band room.

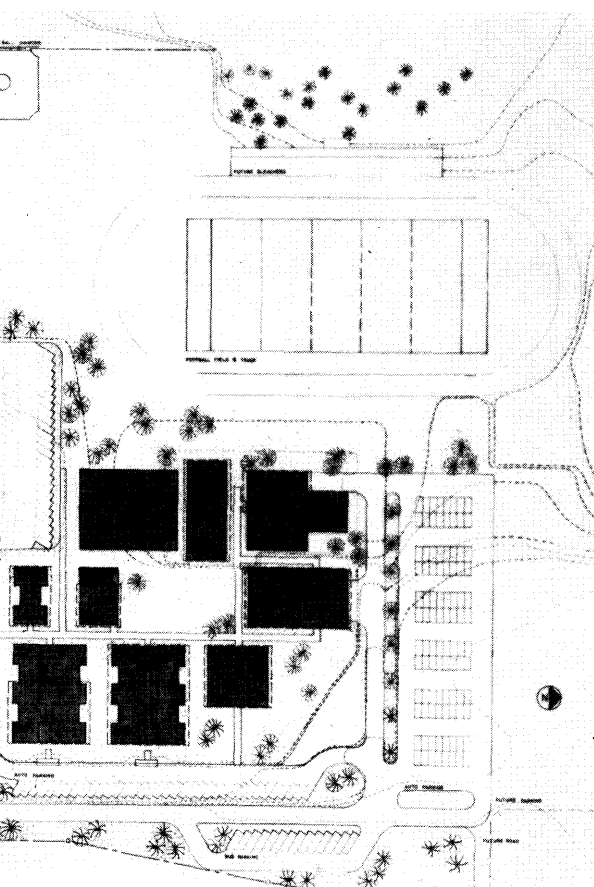
Classrooms on the existing first floor are arranged with the least dimension on the exterior wall to reduce building perimeter. Staggered classrooms provide more generous corridors and eliminate possible traffic congestion.

Exterior walls of existing classrooms are standard height sliding doors with fixed sash above the sun control slabs. The corridor walls have sliding sash above the horizontal slab with lockers and classroom cabinets below. Horizontal slabs are at door-head height.

(Continued on Page 12)



Photos by Dick Kitchen



The compactly designed buildings are rather closely grouped on the site about a central plaza which when developed will provide seating, shaded areas and random paths. The grid system used modulates the spaces within and between the buildings.

Smooth block wall are contrasted with the textured concrete beams and column on both exterior and interior surfaces. Classroom exterior walls are sliding glass doors. Natural finishes, colors and textures combine with ample natural light and ventilation to produce a pleasant learning environment.

Ceilings are sprayed acoustical plaster, cabinet work is Philippine mahogany throughout, floors are resilient tile. All north oriented classrooms are glazed with clear glass and have a light floor tile. South oriented classrooms are glazed with glare-reducing grey glass and have a darker floor tile.

Consistent use of similar materials and finishes throughout the building group, coupled with a common structural module unifies a complex of buildings of varied size and educational purpose. The structural system is based on prestressed hollow core slabs spanning a 24' module. The slabs are supported on masonry bearing walls with poured-in-place beams. Eight inch horizontal sun control slabs span 24' between columns.

Beams and columns are reinforced concrete, sandblasted. Walls are exposed 4"x8"x12" buff concrete block, all treated with clear silicone waterproofing. Second floor and roof slabs are 8" pre-stressed concrete slabs. Sun control slabs, walkway roof slabs and interior horizontal slabs are form-finish reinforced concrete. A uniform texture of sandblasted concrete was achieved by use of harder than normal aggregates, controlled aggregate gradation, water reducing agents, revibration and sandblasting eighteen hours after pouring.

The contract cost for the school was \$620,500.00. Total area is 55,800 square feet, resulting in a cost of \$11.12 per square foot.

Opposite page . . .

Above, classroom interior showing sliding doors and fixed sash above. Room on north side of building.

Lower, site plan. The site located in the western portion of Boca Raton, adjacent to the south boundary of Florida Atlantic University. The twenty acre site has two and six-tenth acres devoted to buildings.

This page . . .

Above, view to south plaza area. Classroom buildings to right of walkway, library to left.

Center, northeast corner of classroom building showing horizontal sun control slabs and open corridors.

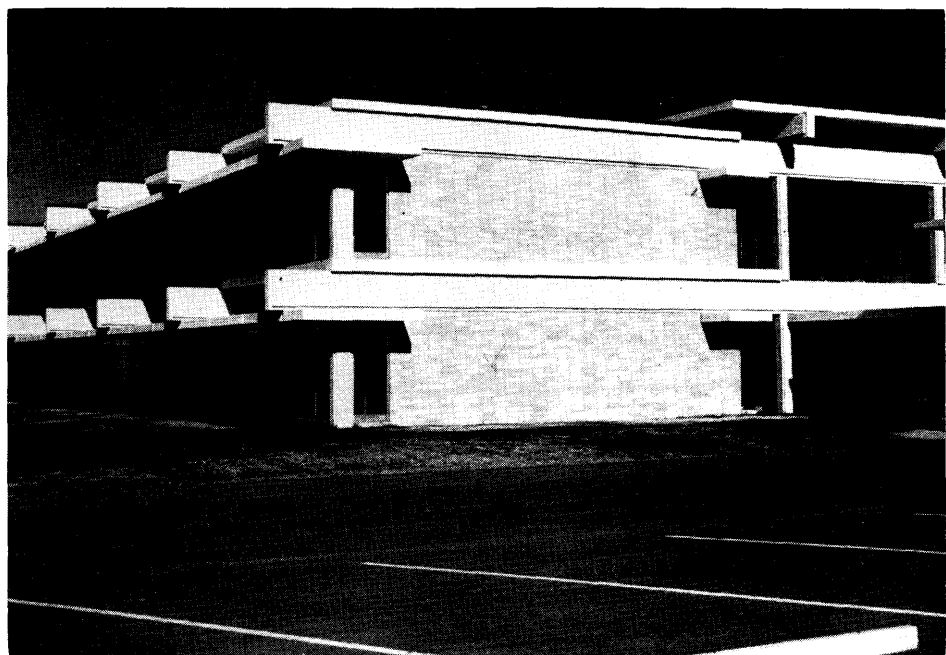
Lower, view of buildings from the northeast. Classroom building at center, administration building right. One story structure at right contains science rooms and will be duplicate of center buildings at completion.

Page eleven . . .

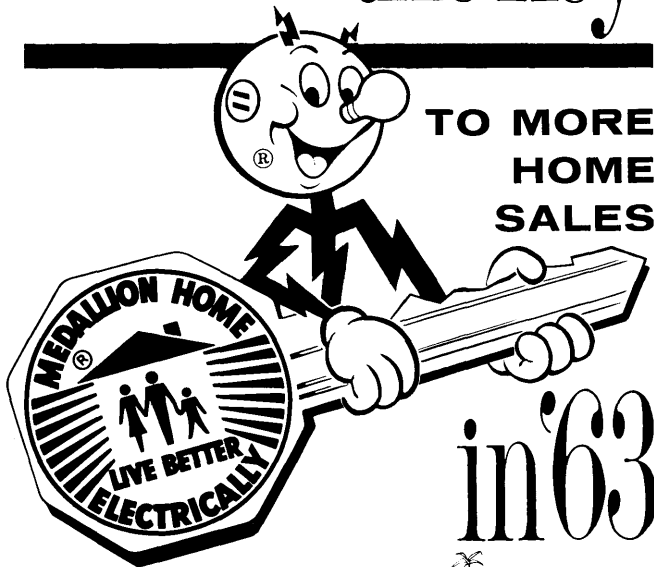
View to the south at east end of classroom building showing covered walk and school bus loading shelters.

About the architects . . .

JOHN SHOUP and PAUL McKINLEY are graduates of the University of Florida and are Corporate members of the Palm Beach Chapter, A.I.A. They have been in partnership for the past three and one-half years with offices in Boca Raton.



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Entering A New Period

By ALAN R. LOGAN

MR. LOGAN IS THE CHAIRMAN, ARCHITECTURAL BARRIERS SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE GOVERNOR'S COMMITTEE ON EMPLOYMENT OF THE HANDICAPPED. THE ARTICLE APPEARING BELOW WAS WRITTEN BY HIM FOR FIRST PUBLICATION HERE . . .

This decade has witnessed the advent of a New and Cardinal Period of Architecture. To "Baroque" and its nine predecessors, to "American Colonial," to "Modern"; add the "Barrierless" Period.

You might pinpoint its emergence at 31 October 1961. This being the date of approval of the "American Standard Specifications for Making Buildings and Facilities Accessible to, and Usable by, the Physically Handicapped." In May of '59 the *American Standards Association* was commissioned to draft a set of minimum standards to be followed in the construction and renovation of all Public Buildings and Facilities. Purpose: the utilization of these facilities by the physically impaired, a constantly increasing segment of the population that is presently barred from an overwhelming majority of Public Facilities and thus barred from equal opportunity of employment, education, civic participation, recreation, cultural pursuit, worship and commerce.

Your immediate reaction may well be, "So what!". "Buildings are designed for the tastes and needs of the majority!". "You can't cater to everybody!". But let us pause and reflect: let us determine just who and how many are directly affected by "Architectural Barriers." First there are the obvious, those with impairments perceivable by the eye. The wheelchairites, the leg and foot brace wearers, those using canes—crutches—walkers, the blind and some amputees and deformed. Next there are those with imperceivable impairments. Those with imperfect coordination, cardiac conditions, pulmonary conditions, chronic weakness. To all of these add the aged, for aging impairs and slows reaction and creates susceptibility to accident.

For cold, hard statistics refer to the U. S. National Health Survey (taken

July '58 to June '59 by the U. S. Public Health Service). Their results reveal a total of 17 million people in the United States, but not institutionalized, suffering from pathological limitation of activity and 16½ million persons over age 65. Based upon the, then, total population of 171 million we derive a total of 20% who are directly affected by "Architectural Barriers." This is not the consummate total, however. We cannot overlook the large but incalculable number who are habitually "accident prone." Accidents looking for a place to happen. The percentage is even further increased by the annual millions of short-term or temporary injuries and impairments. Broken legs, sprained ankles, post-operative, etc. Finally, let us add the momentarily impaired. The inebriate and the near inebriate, the parcel carrier, the person with slippery new shoes, the overly tired, the person with new and strange eye glasses, the person in an extreme hurry, the "dizzy spell" sufferer.

With all of these various types and degrees of impairment considered we find that roughly 99 99/100% of the population is either permanently or temporarily impaired and therefore directly affected and inhibited by "Architectural Barriers." The 1/100 of 1% who, through egotism, rule themselves out of all previous categories will, with luck, eventually end up in the degeneration of faculties through aging department.

Unfortunately the numbers of permanent and short-term impaired are steadily and rapidly increasing. Due to advances by Medical Science fewer disease and accident cases become mortalities BUT more and more become permanent and temporary impaired. Increasing accident rates supply us with a new 200,000 traumatic paraplegics each year. A leading world authority, Dr. Howard Rusk (Chair-

man, Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, New York University), predicts that; by 1980, for every able-bodied citizen there will be one over 65, or one chronically ill, or one physically disabled.

On the surface, the bulk of the foregoing may appear to be of far more concern to the Physical or to the Rehabilitation Expert than to the Architect. But, by analyzing these findings we find that the responsibility and the ultimate solution lies in the lap of the Architect. Physical impairment and restriction are with us to stay. They cannot be ignored. Architectural Barriers are also with us and they must not be ignored.

A Barrierless building or facility not only provides equal opportunity of access and use to the impaired (the 99 99/100% of us) but it presents a safer, more convenient and a more attractive facility to the non-impaired.

Relatively Barrierless structures are becoming increasingly commonplace. Supermarkets, banks, savings and loan institutions, churches, libraries, stadiums, tourist attractions and auditoriums have adopted Barrierless Construction, not as an accommodation to the crippled but as a customer convenience factor to vie for increased patronage and to profit by decreased accident frequency. Next to conform should be City Hall, schools, colleges, theatres, hotels, motels, factories, office buildings and certainly clinics and hospitals.

The "Period" is upon us. The "move" is underway. It should be, however, carried out to perfection. No longer is there a need, or an excuse, for a dangerous approach, a difficult door, hazardous stairs, unnecessary and accident provoking split-levels, too narrow aisles and corridors and interior doorways. Let's provide one out of each ten hotels and motel units and at least one stall in every washroom with the necessary components so that it may be easily used by a wheelchairite. Let's design and build with the total population in mind. Let's abide by the A.S.A. Standard. Let us create public buildings and facilities that are truly Public.

Copies of the A.S.A. Standard and other informational materials are available, free, from the Architectural Barriers Sub-Committee of the Florida Governor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, P.O. Box 7368, St. Petersburg, Florida, 33734.

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New Architecture...

(Continued from Page 10)

the design of the building in an architectural sense; to know what the limits of use would be; to know what they would cost, and to know what kinds of problems would be encountered in dealing with the weather or earthquake or something of that sort. But it would be folly in my view to expect an architect to know, or to have a tactical command of structure such that he could perform the whole of the arithmetic related to stability.

This may seem a rash thing to say, but in fact if a person is going to take responsibility for doing that kind of work, he has got to be doing it more or less day in and day out, simply to avoid going rusty. And an architect would do this so seldom that it would not seem to me at all right that he should take the responsibility for any major calculations upon which the safety of a substantial structure would depend. I use the word substantial here because of course we know that you can't call in an engineer for everything; it would be a nuisance to you and to him, and impractical. We have to be able to perform tactically up to a certain level, but I do not believe we have to maintain both the tactical and the strategic command of such a subject.

This is true generally of engineering technology, and is, in fact, what I believe our engineering friends should expect of us. The main decisions cannot be taken unrelated to the design of the building as a whole, for building is a unity and the architect has a unifying function. It is true that in many cases you can have such a consonance of outlook with an engineer that your mind and his will evoke the best in each, but this is not as often the case as we would like.

Now, while I distinguish between the kind of knowledge which I think we must have about engineering and the kind we don't have to have, I distinguish in the same way between those matters of science which we have to know and those which I don't think we need to deal with. Scientists frequently talk about having science as a discipline and engineers talk about engineering as a discipline. We, as architects, can talk about having these disciplines at our command. Now this I think is not sensible. Science is a discipline which, in fact, very

(Continued on Page 20)

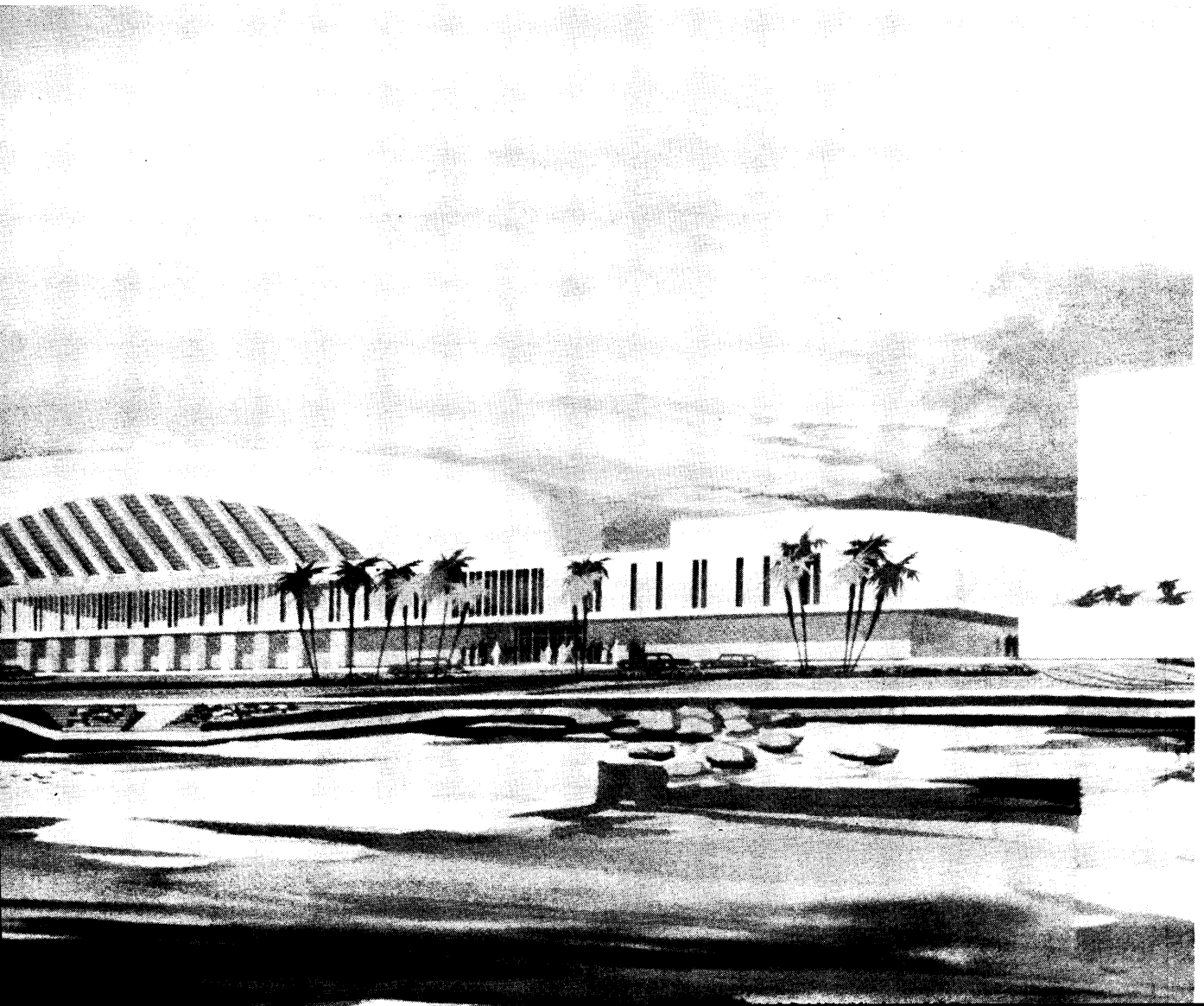
Without Barriers for the Physically Handicapped . . .

The new Auditorium and Arena soon to grace the skyline of the City of St. Petersburg was planned from its earliest stage by the Miami firm of Connell, Pierce, Garland & Friedman, Architects and Engineers, and the firm of Pancoast, Ferendino, Grafton, Skeels & Burnham, Design Consultants, to be without barriers to the physically handicapped. This has been the result of a conscientious effort on their part not only to study and make note of recent publications on this very important subject, but also to call upon their background of experience in this very important factor in the design of public buildings.

The sweeping drive that carries the patron to the main entry of this modern structure deposits the person on the same level over which he will enter to the main concourse. The physically handicapped at this level will find that he is able to enter the Auditorium without ascending steps through doors made wider than is normal to accommodate wheelchairs.

For the patrons suffering from deafness, special hearing aids will be strategically located throughout the first floor seating area. Entry into the first floor meeting areas are also on the same level as the concourse and without steps. For the wheelchair patron, a passenger elevator will travel between the first and second floor concourses, and it is from this second floor concourse that the handicapped patron will travel on a single level into the seating areas of the Arena. Again consideration on this level, as throughout the entire building, has been given to extra wide doorways for passage of wheelchairs.

In the public toilet areas off the second floor main concourse level, we will find special provisions have been made for the handicapped — there separate toilet and washroom facilities, including necessary grab-bars have been planned. These will permit the handicapped person to avail himself of these facilities without becoming confused or involved in the normal lanes of pedestrian traffic. Where necessary, stairways are found; they have been planned to be easily ascendable and made as comfortable as possible. It is believed this building will be available to a large segment of the people who would, under less considerate design, find the building unusable.



Grass Roots

By

ROBERT H. LEVISON

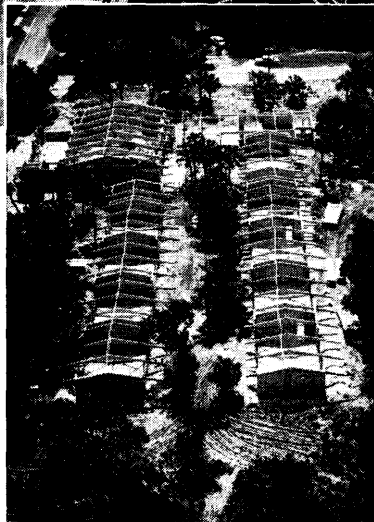
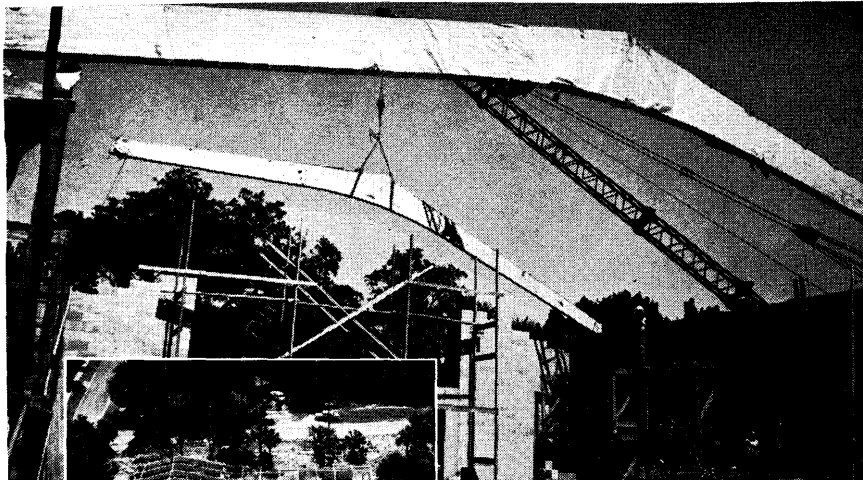
Last week I was approached by one of our members and asked, "Do they (the Institute, I suppose) really want our opinions on the proposed changes to the Mandatory Standards, or are they just being courteous?"

Let's set the record straight! The Institute most assuredly wants each member's opinion. The officers and the board value each man's opinion and are guided by these opinions. This, then, I believe is a real "Grass Roots" approach. Without such replies no sound judgments can be made. After all, the official board and staff exist at will and pleasure of these "Grass Roots."

We in Florida represent one general area of practice or another, and things important to us may very well not be too important to those in the Midwest or the East, but a compilation of all areas might well serve to crystallize one good advance for the profession. Indeed we have many varied practices within our own region — both rural and urban — small town and large city. For this reason alone our opinions and thoughts on all questions are wanted and *needed*.

What about these Standards? Do we believe in them or give lip service only? Check yourself while reading this! How many are there? Could you recite at least three-quarters of them? Or at least their context? If you can, you don't need to review them. If you can't read them at once or soon, you might quite inadvertently be guilty of the sins we accuse others of committing.

The Institute has attempted to place the Standards into focus with current practices and in addition, to use exact terms and clear-cut language. For the first time the Standards use the word "competitive" and further indicates and requires same of Architects. Much of the language has been clarified and made more meaningful.



Beachland Elementary School (project C), Vero Beach, Florida. Architect: David V. Robison, Vero Beach, Florida. Contractor: Clutter Const. Corp., Miami Springs, Florida.

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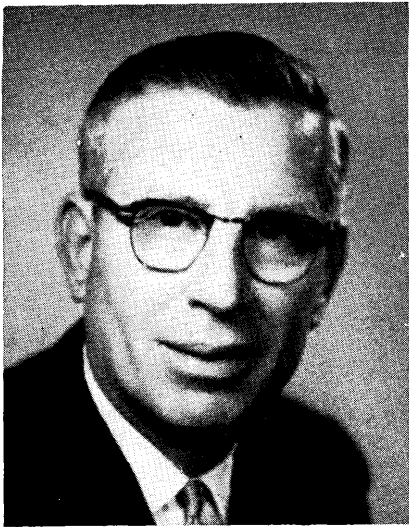
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ROBERT H. LEVISON
Director Florida Region
American Institute of Architects

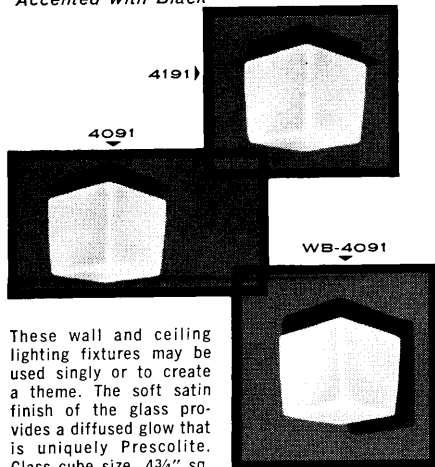
Another item of importance is the statement concerning the Architect's responsibilities for his cost estimates and a more specific reference to the matter of fees and commission agents.

All these and many others need your most thoughtful consideration and comment, so please — read, comment and write the Institute on any and all subjects of interest to you. We all need your counsel, guidance and advice.

Such, then is "Grass Roots" thinking — but lest it be said, "Where Are YOU?" do it today!

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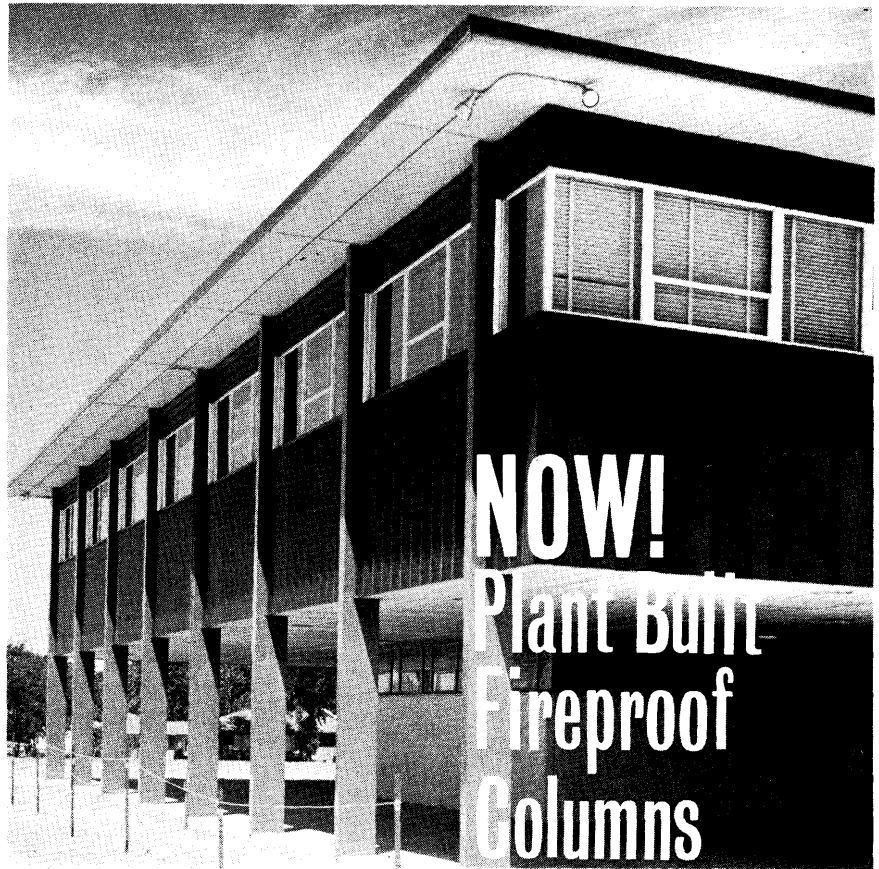


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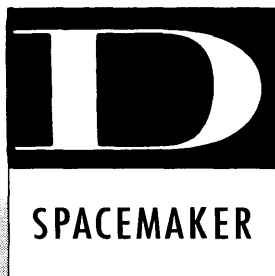
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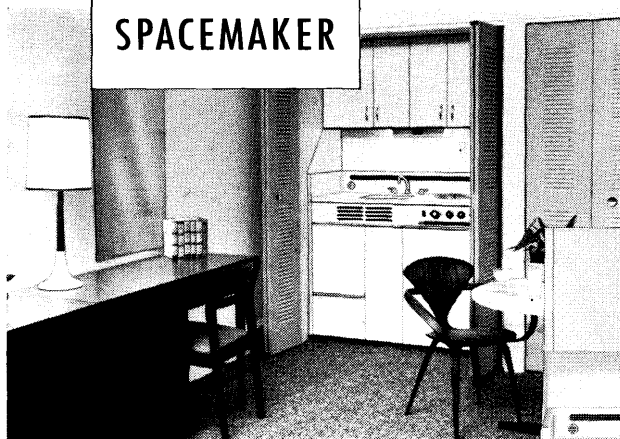


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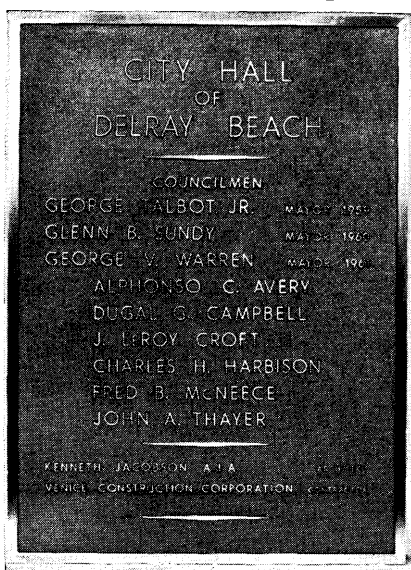
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New Architecture...

(Continued from Page 16)

few of us ever have to command. It is, let me remind you, a technique for acquiring new knowledge.

For various reasons it's not easy to find engineers who share one's outlook sufficiently to think with one as a designer of a building and contribute to it creatively. A curious thing happened shortly after the War in the field of Physics, in that physicists gave up substantially the study of what we used to call practical Physics—such subjects as heat, light, and sound. The great Victorian and Edwardian foundation of Physics lay in the study of these natural phenomena. Nowadays they've gone on, as is very right and proper, to the challenging new fields on the frontiers of physical knowledge, the studies of particles, low temperature physics, things of that kind; and they left substantially to engineers the carrying of the baby of classical physics, insofar as engineers needed it for much of their work.

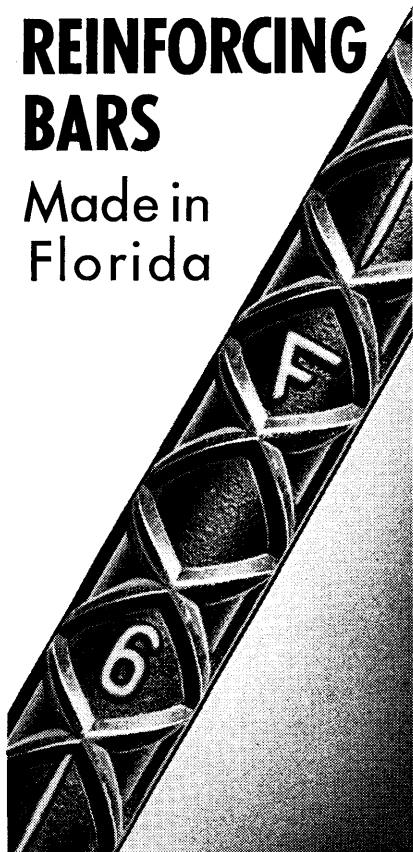
Nowadays, it seems that another change is taking place among engineers who, becoming more science-minded themselves, are inclined to turn inward upon their own field, to move toward the frontiers of engineering as a scientific technology and face challenges within their own subject matter such as the development of new materials. I don't mean new building materials; I mean entirely new concoctions of fundamental or specialized materials. It is very natural for them to do so; they have got their own life to live—not ours to live for us. But it is again the fact that we are in danger that nobody is going to look after certain bodies of engineering knowledge which we need as building designers and this time I think it is we who are going to be left to hold a baby which we've not yet bothered to pick up. We're going to be left custodians as I see it, of several bodies of knowledge which have been other people's business, because we must have them for building purposes. Perhaps we are going to have to take the responsibility for seeing that they are studied and taught and embodied in some new professional group. It is in some ways a disturbing thought, and I hope it won't be misunderstood because I think it is very natural for engineers and scientists to face the

(Continued on Page 23)

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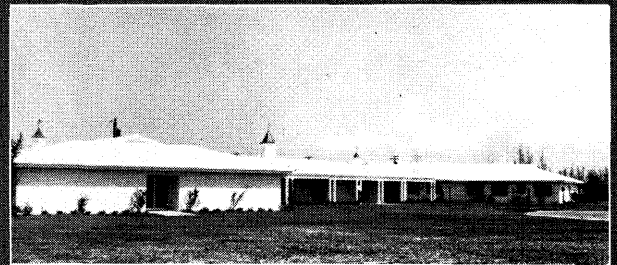
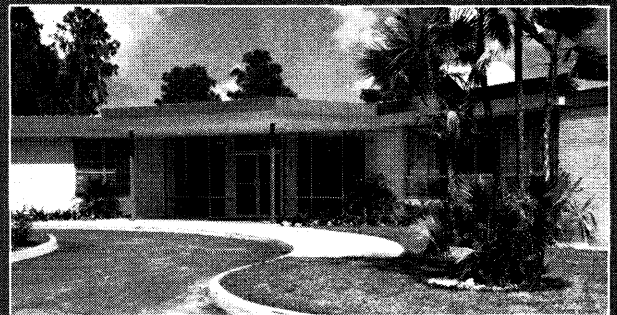
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New Architecture...

(Continued from Page 20)

challenging frontiers of their own lives, just as we have to face ours. But it can't alter the fact that in the field of equipment engineering, structural engineering, and a number of other branches of engineering technology, certain kinds of things must be available to us at a high level of quality and if these are no longer of interest to those who propagated them in the first place and made them their own responsibilities, then we have no alternative but to take the initiative.

This brings me to examine a particular viewpoint about our profession, which is that I believe our greatest weakness now is the delusion that all architects must be prepared for general practice. We have been misled by the idea of the universal man—the great architect of the Renaissance who saw knowledge totally. We have tried to discharge our public responsibility as we saw it by ensuring that everybody who enters the profession is capable of general practice. It is an attitude shared by licensing boards. It might seem at first glance to have been an excellent thing and to have been very well done. In fact, I believe it to have been our greatest folly, because it has almost by accident led us to ignore the importance of embodying within the profession the specialization and research capacities which, if you look at the profession as a whole, it must be able to look after. If you ask any intelligent layman for an attitude on this matter he would say that it is the responsibility of every profession not only to guarantee good levels of practice but to have the capacity to advance its own knowledge. This means embodying the specialization by which advanced knowledge becomes applicable.

I think that architecture, as medicine and as engineering have done, must take the responsibility within the profession for advancing architectural knowledge and this means having a core of specialists and research people. If you do research, the people who do research are, in fact, specialists and they are the great kinds of specialists, the kinds which are most valuable, and we need those specialists for teaching purposes. Otherwise, we will spend our lives eating our own tails; chasing around in circles at the same level of knowledge. We've got to contribute to our own body of

knowledge or in fact, we move on from generation to generation of architects with the risk of deteriorating rather than developing. You must plough back capital or the whole thing will run down. I mean intellectual capital. *The profession has to redefine its own idea of membership and not expect everybody to practice generally any more than the medicals do.*

I say that this omission is the greatest folly we've ever committed for it has left us in a very weak position to take over the wider responsibilities now unfolding before us. We have got to be able to build our own bridges to these specialized subjects all around us, rather like building bridges to pieces of territory over which you must have a strategic ascendancy if as an army, you are to command securely your own field.

A by-product of all this, and a valuable one, would be the important strategic qualities of our minds, because it is true that through well-conducted research and its accompanying core of well-trained specialists, you can fertilize the profession with a sense of long-term strategy of fundamentally important strategic ideas. The clue to the problem of integrating technology into architecture lies in the kind of education and minds we develop, and the ways in which we decide to hold our knowledge. We can encompass the body of knowledge if we do it by holding it in the form of theory, principles, strategic ideas and exercising ourselves in their use. This is the real clue to problem-solving design—the real clue to influence in the industry and the real clue to doing our job as society wants it done.

ADVERTISERS' INDEX

Anchor Lock of Florida . . .	23
Arketex Ceramic Corporation . . .	16
Dwyer Products of Florida . . .	20
Dyfoam Corporation . . .	20
Florida Column Company . . .	19
Florida Foundry and Pattern Works . . .	20
Florida Natural Gas Association . . .	22
Florida Power & Light Company . . .	14
Florida Steel Corporation . . .	21
General Portland Cement Company . . .	6
Harris Standard Paint Company . . .	5
Homosote Company . . .	24
Merry Brothers Brick & Tile Company . . .	3
Miami Window Corporation . . .	1
Portland Cement Association . . .	4
Prescolite Manufacturing Company . . .	18
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. . .	14
Weyerheuser Company . . .	18
F. Graham Williams Company . . .	21

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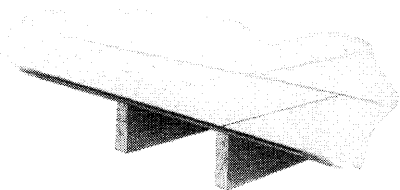
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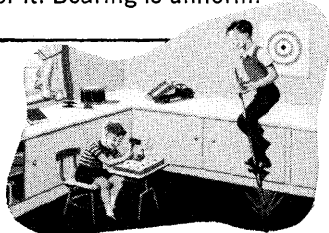
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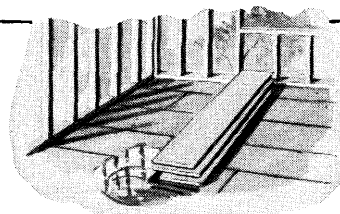
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Current Highlights . . .

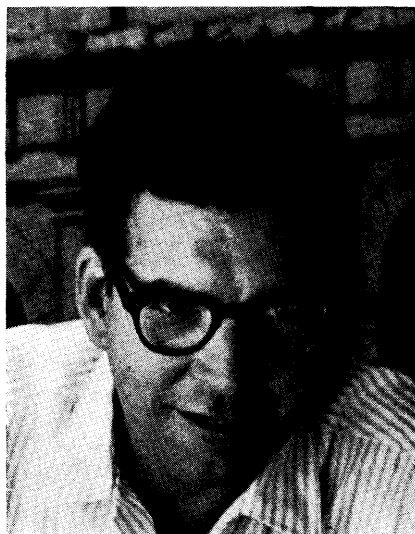
- **KENNEDY'S TRUCE WITH BUSINESSMEN MAY BE BROKEN** by the 1964 campaign. In the past year, he has pushed efforts to get along with industry — such as liberalized depreciation and the investment tax credit. And he has backed the railroads on featherbedding and allowed steel to raise certain prices. All this was designed to line up business support for his tax-cut program.

But there'll be emphasis on welfare measures in next year's campaign, once the tax bill is out of the way. Labor leaders will find it easier to reach the ear of the President once again. But invitations to businessmen will prove scarcer.
- **INDUSTRY SEEMS LIKELY TO AVOID STRIKES** in key lines during the next year or two. Labor peace is assured in steel. It's clear that no crippling shutdown of the railroads will be allowed. And autos seem slated to follow a path to peaceful settlement similar to steel's. Both unions and industry seem anxious to keep their dealings from becoming an issue in the election.
- **CREDIT WILL BE TIGHTENED SOMEWHAT FURTHER** as the year goes along. Coming shifts to less ease will continue to be minor as was the one in May. The demand for money isn't very great and officials don't want to throttle the business upturn . . . as they were accused of doing back in 1958 and 1959. But they figure that higher interest rates will keep gold and dollars here.

Businessmen will hardly feel the shifts . . . unless a real boom develops — and that's not considered likely. In some cases, interest rates on short-term loans will be raised a shade. But there will be plenty of money for legitimate borrowers.
- **SOME NEW PUBLICATIONS THAT MAY PROVE HELPFUL** to fledgling companies have been prepared by the Small Business Administration. They are available at no charge from SBA, Washington 25, D. C. Here are the titles:
 - ... **"Offsetting the Higher Cost of Doing Business."** This one provides pointers as to how to go about trimming expenses.
 - ... **"Pricing Your Services for Profit."** A guide to the cost elements that must be taken into account in setting prices.
 - ... **"Mail Order Purchasing and the Small Retailer."** Rules for being successful in this very highly competitive field.
 - ... **"Small Business Experience in Seeking Credit."** Where other companies have been able to raise needed business capital.
- **THE GOP NOMINATION IN '64 WILL BE WON** — or lost — in state primaries. That's the prediction now being made by Republican leaders in Washington. It's virtually certain that Senator Goldwater will be an active candidate; indeed, he is clearly the front-runner — the man to beat — at this juncture. But Rockefeller hasn't given up, despite his recent big loss of standing. He'll be in there battling if he sees any ray of hope at all next spring.

The first confrontation will probably come in rock-ribbed New Hampshire in March. Goldwater's showing will be highly significant because the Northeast is a stronghold of liberal Republicanism and its leaders are hostile to the Senator.
- **THE NEW TRAVEL AND ENTERTAINMENT DEDUCTIONS:** Here's a capsule rundown of Internal Revenue's final regulations, including the liberalizations that were made as a result of widespread protests. Effective date: August 1.
 - ... **Quick business meals** — Tabs are deductible if meals are directly related to business, even if business wasn't talked.
 - ... **Entertaining at home** — You can deduct the cost of a business meal in your home, just as you can at a restaurant—so long as the purpose was business, not social.
 - ... **Entertainment for wives** — The cost incurred for your wife and your customer's wife is allowed if his and yours are.

Committee on Office Procedure Seminar . . .



EARL M. STARNES, A.I.A.

- The Department of Professional Practice of the American Institute of Architects, directed by Robert J. Piper, A.I.A., is cooperating with the Region and the Florida Association of Architects to make possible a Seminar scheduled to begin at 9:00 A.M., Saturday, September 14th; at the Palm Beach Towers Hotel, Palm Beach, Florida.
- The Seminar will be devoted to a review of the new HANDBOOK OF PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE, and discussion of how it may be used for educational and practical purposes.
- Moderator for the program will be the FAA Office Procedures Committee Chairman, Earl M. Starnes. Various Chapters of the Handbook will be reviewed by the following:
 1. AIA Handbook & Documents.....Daniel Schwartzman, FAIA and Robert J. Piper
 2. The Construction Industry.....Earl M. Starnes
 3. AIA and Related Organizations.....Robert H. Levison
 4. Careers in Architecture.....Ronald A. Spahn
 5. Selection of the Architect.....Ronald A. Spahn
 6. The Architectural Office.....Charles Carter
 7. Insurance and Surety Bonds.....Terrell R. Harper
 8. Public Relations.....Robert J. Piper
 9. Owner-Architect Agreements.....Luther Lashmit
 10. The Architect & The Consultant.....Daniel Schwartzman, FAIA
 11. Project Procedures.....Charles Carter
 12. Working Drawings.....Leon B. Senter, FAIA
 13. General Conditions.....Leon B. Senter, FAIA
 14. Specifications.....Terrell R. Harper
 15. Construction and Cost Analysis.....Daniel Schwartzman, FAIA
 16. Selection of Contractor.....Dean F. Hilfinger
 17. Owner-Contractor Agreements.....Luther Lashmit
 18. Contract Administration.....Dean F. Hilfinger
 19. Arbitration & Legal Concerns.....John Stetson, FAIA
 20. Comprehensive Services.....Clinton Gamble, FAIA

Detailed information will be mailed to each member of the Florida Association of Architects. However, all reservations should be made directly with the Hotel.

Plan Now To Attend